

A REVISION OF THE FUR MITES MYOBIIDAE (ACARINA).

(Suite)

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Radfordia heteronycha (Berlese et Trouessart, 1889).

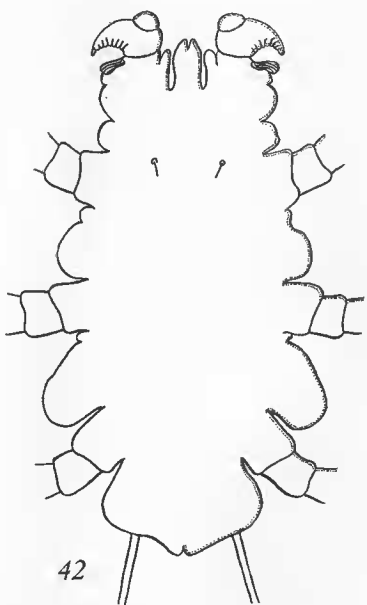
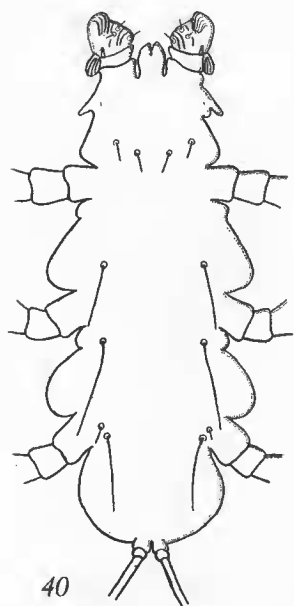
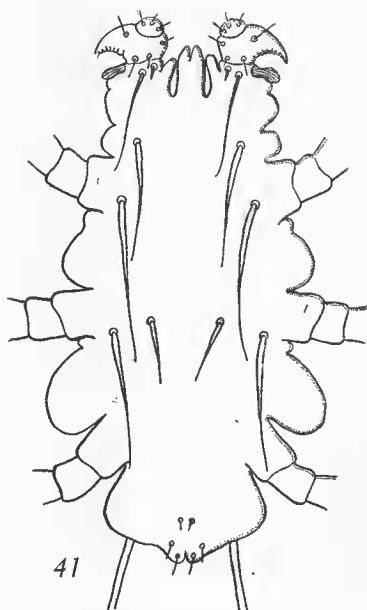
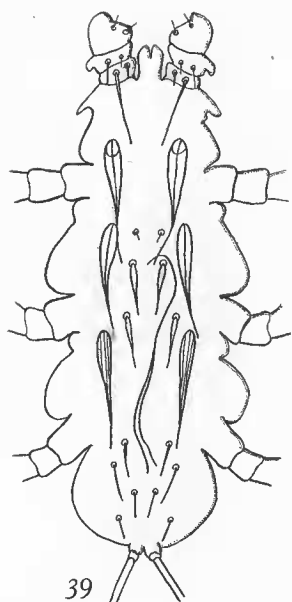
Myobia heteronycha Berlese et Trouessart, 1889, *Bull. Bibl. Sci. l'Ouest*, 9 : 141.

The male dorsum (fig. 39) has lateral spines I, II and III broadly expanded at base, tapering to a long, slender point. Lateral spines I anterior to coxae II, extending to midway between coxae II and III ; lateral spines II close to coxae II, reaching beyond posterior edge of coxae III ; lateral spines III level with posterior edge of coxae III, reaching posterior edge of coxae IV. Sub-median spines I short, simple, almost level with lateral spines II ; sub-median spines II midway between coxae II and III, broad at base, extending to middle of coxae III ; sub-median spines III long and stout, level with middle of coxae III ; sub-median spines IV between coxae IV. Between coxae IV and the posterior end of the body are three pairs of simple spines.

The male venter (fig. 40) has two pairs of spines anterior to coxae II, the third pair of spines cannot be seen. Midway between coxae II and III is a pair of long, slender spines ; close to posterior edge of coxae III is a pair of very long, slender spines ; two pairs of spines level with coxae IV, the innermost pair being the longer. Tarsus II has two short, stout claws ; tarsus III and IV each with one long claw.

The female dorsum (fig. 41) has lateral spines I anterior to coxae II, almost reaching coxae III ; close to posterior edge of coxae II is lateral spines II, reaching beyond coxae III ; lateral spines III level with posterior edge of coxae III, extending to posterior edge of coxae IV. These three pairs of spines are stout at base and taper to a point. Sub-median spines I short, simple, level with lateral spines I ; sub-median spines II level with coxae III, anterior to lateral spines III ; three pairs of short, simple spines surround the genital pore.

The female venter (fig. 42) has only a single pair of spines level with coxae II. Careful examination of the specimen has been made with oil immersion objective and oblique illumination but no fur-



Radfordia heteronycha (Berl. et Trt., 1889).

FIG. 39, ♂ dorsum. — FIG. 40, ♂ venter. — FIG. 41, ♀ dorsum. — FIG. 42, ♀ venter

ther evidence of spines or spine bases can be seen. The absence of more than two pairs of sub-median spines on the dorsum and absence of spine bases is considered to be of specific importance. Tarsus II, III and IV each with two short, stout claws.

Type host : Trident bat (*Asellia tridens* Geoffroy).

Type locality : Egypt.

Measurements : ♂ 0,25 mm × 0,1 mm.

Remarks. Spirit specimens of the type host (*Asellia tridens* Geoffroy) collected by Mr H. St John B. PHILBY at Jedda, Arabia and deposited in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) were examined and specimens of this mite were found. The description is based upon drawings made from these specimens in the British Museum (Nat. Hist) numbered ♂ 1948-6-29-1, ♀ 1948-6-29-2.

Measurements of these specimens ♂ 0,29 mm × 0,1 mm.; ♀ 0,29 mm × 0,15 mm.

***Radfordia affinis* (Poppe, 1896).**

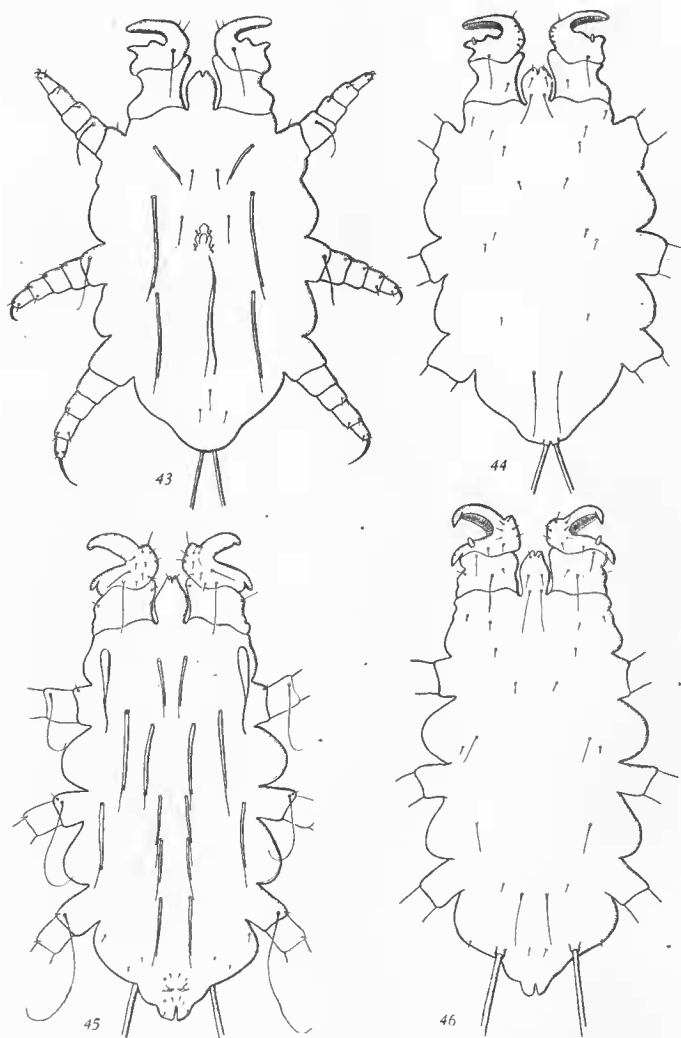
Myobia affinis Poppe, 1896 *Zool. Anz.* **19** : 509, 337.

Radfordia affinis (Poppe, 1896) Ewing, 1938 *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* **40** : 7, 190.

The male dorsum (fig. 43) has the spines barbed or two-jointed as in *Myobia muris-musculi* (Sehrank, 1781). Lateral spines I level with coxae II, jointed near distal end, almost reaching lateral spines II; lateral spines II twice as long as preceding pair, jointed; lateral spines III posterior to coxae III, extending beyond posterior edge of coxae IV, jointed. Sub-median spines I short, lying midway between lateral spines I and II; sub-median spines II short, midway between lateral spines II and the genital pore. Anterior to the terminal bristles are three spines; genital pore level with anterior edge of coxae III, surrounded anteriorly by a heavily chitinated scutum and with two pairs of spines. Penis extending from sub-median spines III to the pore, slender, tapering.

The male venter (fig. 44) has one pair of spines anterior to coxae II; two pairs of spines level with coxae II; a pair of spines between coxae II and III; two pairs of spines level with coxae III; a pair of spines anterior to coxae IV; posterior to coxae IV is a pair of extremely long spines. Tarsus II with two short, stout claws; tarsus III and IV each with one long claw; claw of tarsus IV the longest.

The female dorsum (fig. 45) has lateral spines I broad, placed close to coxae I; lateral spines II between coxae II; long, jointed, reaching posterior edge of coxae III; lateral spines III level with coxae III, barbed, reaching coxae IV. Lateral spines IV minute, posterior to coxae IV. Sub-median spines I slightly posterior to



Radfordia affinis (Poppe, 1896).

FIG. 43, ♂ dorsum. — FIG. 44, ♂ venter. — FIG. 45, ♀ dorsum. — FIG. 46, ♀ venter.

lateral spines I jointed ; sub-median spines II level with posterior edge of coxae II, jointed ; sub-median spines III jointed, lying anterior to lateral spines III ; sub-median spines IV jointed, lying between coxae III and IV ; sub-median spines V between coxae IV,

jointed. Two lines, each of four small spines are placed anterior to the genital pore, which is flanked by the pair of genital claws. The anus is surrounded by three pairs of small spines.

The female venter (fig. 46) has three pairs of small spines anterior to coxae II; a fourth pair of spines level with coxae II; a pair of long spines midway between coxae II and III, with an accessory pair of spines flanking them laterally; the second pair of long spines lies between coxae III and IV; third pair of long spines level with posterior edge of coxae IV, flanked externally by a pair of small spines. Level with the terminal bristles are four small spines. The third pair of spines on the capitulum are exceptionally long. Tarsus II with two short, stout claws; tarsus III and IV each with one long claw.

Type host : House mouse (*Mus musculus* L.).

Type locality : ? Common on the type host throughout its range.

Measurements : ♂ 0,26 mm × 0,16 mm ; ♀ 0,34 mm × 0,19 mm.

(*A suivre.*)